

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 2 AUG 1954

SUBJECT Medical Research and Facilities

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCL.S.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF IN [redacted]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL SECURITY
 OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.
 ITS TRANSMISSION OR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE THE AGENCIES
 OR BY OTHER THAN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.
 THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

25X1

great damage done [redacted] and to most of the educational centers
 during World War II. This made postwar progress rather difficult but,
 because of the understanding and really great help of the government,
 the main difficulties are being overcome and great steps forward in
 medical education are being made compared to conditions before that war.

25X1

25X1

25X1

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

DISTRIBUTION

[redacted]

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

medicine was published under the title "istorija Medicine" by Stanojevic.
 This was a publication of the Serbian Academy of Science. [redacted]
 [redacted] it contains much specific information about the history of medicine in Yugoslavia.

25X1

25X1

25X1

the following contributions to medical research made in the past 50 years are particularly noteworthy:

- a. Contributions to the development of medical education and practice, including typical diseases of certain areas (Dr Slobodanovic);
- b. Works on bacteriology, particularly the contributions of Dr (Dr) Jovan Radosevic-Jevic;
- c. Contributions to the study of disease and health, particularly the pathological processes of disease (the first biography of Dr (Prof) Radosevic);
- d. Contributions to the field of microbiology and particularly mycology (Dr Sime Milenkovic, who died in a hero during the war);
- e. A series of very original publications by Dr Slobodan Vujic, including organic chemistry and cytology (including descriptions of the phenomena and activities associated with observation on the phenomena of deoxyribonucleic acid and particularly a recently published monograph on "cerebral angiography" and particularly a recently published monograph on "cerebral angiography")

25X1

Prior to 1940 [redacted] there was primary emphasis on microbiology, pathological anatomy, and clinical diagnosis.

25X1

25X1

It was not usual for many young men prior to World War II to have post-graduate training in other countries. In fact, only a very small number, exclusively from wealthy families, had an opportunity to study abroad.

25X1

There are now five medical schools in Yugoslavia: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and Skopje. The last two were created after World War II (in 1946 or 1947 -- [redacted])

25X1

[redacted] the names of the Rector and Dean of the Medical School in Belgrade. The Rector is Professor Dr Branko Sijilovic, who is a full professor of anatomy, and the Dean is: Professor Dr Branko Stanojevic, who is a full professor of internal medicine. There is also a Medical High School in Belgrade with three separate faculties (Medicine, Pharmacy, Stomatology); Dr Sijilovic is a Rector of the Medical High School. As for medical research [redacted] it is encouraged to the extent that conditions permit. Because of many more urgent needs there is a shortage of modern research equipment, but within these limits research in all the schools mentioned above is being encouraged more and

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

B64 E.



[redacted] see in [redacted] about 10,000 - 12,000
 medical students are being trained

[redacted] prior to World War II there were
 only about 4,000 doctors in the country and these were over
 50 years of age. There is a very acute need for doctors in Yugoslavia,
 especially for general practitioners, but no place this may help explain
 the figure of about 10,000 given above.

25X1
25X1
25X1
25X1

[redacted] For doctors and dentists who are engaged in private practice
 but they may do so at their will. They are trying to reduce private
 practice by increasing the number of government doctors in the pharmaceutical fields
 of medicine like dentists, etc., and in the field of private practice at all.
 And there are many young physicians in the clinical field who are also
 in full-time teaching. The result of all this type medicine [redacted]
 [redacted] it increased the severities of the university
 faculties.

25X1
25X1

[redacted] During the last 10 years, many Yugoslav students have gone abroad to study, primarily in France, a country which is rather difficult
 to obtain US visas. [redacted] Thus, with the result and most
 students who go to abroad for this reason, without support or
 study on the postgraduate level.

25X1
25X1

[redacted] In the Branko Ljubisic Society (Society
 of Serbian Physicians). This society is divided into several sections,
 one of which is a section of medical history. It meets from time to
 time to hear papers and discussions in the field of the history of
 medicine.

[redacted] the President of the Society itself is Dr Gedenil Plavsic, whose
 specialty is internal medicine. There are similar societies in the
 other Yugoslav republics.

25X1

25X1

[redacted]



25X1

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL